

MURPHY WILL STICK, AND WHY

MAJORITY RULE IN THE PARTY IS IN QUESTION NOW.

It is no longer a personal matter. He thinks a long fight is probable and is advised that there could not legally be a recess appointment.

Charles F. Murphy said last night that there is to be no compromise on his part in the fight over Senator Sheehan. The effect that Sheehan's supporters in the interest of party expediency are considering the advisability of shifting their votes to some other candidate is a very rarely that Mr. Murphy talks for publication, but last night at his home at 33 East Seventeenth street he made his position clear and said that this situation had got beyond one of a mere question of personality and that the issue involved was one that would either undo or affirm the principle of majority rule in a party organization.

"The only reason why I shall stick and why I hope Mr. Sheehan will remain a candidate," he said, "is not because I am bound to Sheehan, but because Sheehan, having been the choice of the caucus of the party, must be supported by every loyal member of our party. The situation before us now is not whether Mr. Sheehan should be elected or should be compelled to withdraw, but whether the majority shall rule the minority or the minority shall rule the majority."

"The majority of the party has declared in caucus for Mr. Sheehan, and in the interest of party regularity those of us who believe in party regularity will stand by Mr. Sheehan even if there should be a long deadlock. Mr. Sheehan, I am sure, will not withdraw, and so far as I am concerned I shall not change my attitude."

"Then there can be no possibility of a compromise, as some of the reports from Albany have suggested," Mr. Murphy was asked.

"I don't see how there can be. Mr. Sheehan was the choice of the caucus majority, and to go back now would only be to make ourselves ridiculous as a party organization, particularly as this situation has been brought about by a small band of insurgents, as they call themselves. There cannot be any proper organization without regularity, and that is the position we are in now. Do away with the principle of the rule of the majority and there is no longer an organization." It was mentioned by Mr. Murphy that according to some of the stories that have come from Albany Mr. Sheehan might voluntarily withdraw from the contest. "Mr. Sheehan must of course speak for himself," Mr. Murphy said, "but I don't see how he can withdraw; he is the candidate of the majority of the caucus of his party, he agreed to the selection, and no matter what pressure might be brought to bear on him he cannot properly withdraw because it has been agreed that he is the candidate of his party and will remain so unless he is asked to resign, and there doesn't seem to be much likelihood of that happening."

"Then you still think he will be elected," it was suggested to Mr. Murphy.

"I do," he answered. "I think he will be elected eventually. I think that some of these insurgents, as they call themselves, after they have given more thought to the situation they are creating will realize the injury they are doing to their party by the attitude they are taking and will return to the ranks of the regulars." Mr. Murphy was frank enough to say that he did not think that the present situation would be changed in the next week or two, but he did say that the members of the Legislature who are voting for Mr. Sheehan would continue to do so even if the deadlock should be maintained until the end of the session.

"Does that mean that you are not hopeful of any immediate change in the lineup?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"Well, you never can tell what will happen," he replied, "but no matter how long this contest is drawn out Mr. Sheehan will be the choice of the majority and unless he should voluntarily withdraw, and I don't think he will, the majority will have no other candidate to offer."

"Your attitude and that of Mr. Sheehan is positive in that respect," it was suggested to Mr. Murphy.

"It is," he answered. "As I said a minute ago it is a matter of party regularity. Ninety per cent. of the men who went into the caucus voted for Sheehan, and that vote not only binds them to him but also binds the party to him."

"If the deadlock should be kept up is there any probability of another caucus being called?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"No," he responded, "there is no reason for the caucus has been held and has decided upon its choice, and what would be the use of having another caucus?" Mr. Murphy said it was not his intention to press the issue in the fear that if no caucus was made before the Legislature adjourned the Governor might make a recess appointment. He had received advice that in the case of a deadlock in the Legislature the Governor had not the power to name a new Senator.

"I feel confident that the better element of the colored people and the better element of the white people are heartily in favor of a properly drawn ordinance segregating the races," Mr. Murphy said, "and this ordinance does not accomplish the desired results."

Former United States District Attorney William L. Murphy has been requested to draft an ordinance which will meet legal requirements.

SUNDAY BATTLE AT JUAREZ

OROZCO SAYS HE'LL ATTACK MEXICAN CITY TO-DAY.

Americans and Non-Combatants All Move to El Paso. Auto Parties Visit Insurgent Camp. Brigandage in Coahuila. Jack London an Insurgent Leader.

EL PASO, Feb. 4.—Orozco is resting in the same position he occupied last night ten or twelve miles from Juarez. He announced this afternoon that he would attack Sunday morning. Five o'clock is the hour generally looked for for the attack.

Orozco made the positive statement to several parties of El Pasoans, including newspaper correspondents, who visited him to-day that the attack would be made. This afternoon he cut the Mexican Northwestern tracks opposite his camp and stationed men to attack the train on its arrival to-night in case it brought reinforcements from Casas Grandes. The telegraph lines have been in rebel hands all day and every attempt to send a message is met with the reply "Viva Madero."

All foreigners were ordered out of Juarez this afternoon at 2 o'clock and everybody was ordered off the streets. The buildings are covered to-night with armed men. The principal force is on top of the ancient whitewashed church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, a relic of the sixteenth century. Americans were formally warned by Consul T. D. Edwards to leave the town after he had received official notification from Orozco that the town was to be attacked.

Very few Americans and hardly any families of Mexicans are now in Juarez. The races were again postponed to-day as a result of the great excitement. Several Americans were arrested in Juarez this afternoon for standing too close to the old church and refusing to get back when warned. Four were locked up.

A party of automobilists in the hills near the town were also arrested but released. No effort was made to interfere with automobilists going to the insurgent camp and they went and came at will. Messengers from the insurgents also passed back and forth between the insurgents and the El Paso junta without interruption.

Peculiarly enough the first arrests made by the American soldiers sent to preserve the neutrality law on the request of the Mexican Government were those of Mexican Federal soldiers. Three Federal volunteers were arrested yesterday east of here for coming into Texas after ammunition and four Mexican rurales were arrested to-day. They said the rebels had driven them over.

A temporary hospital has been opened in Juarez in a vacant store with surgeons in charge and ample supply of bandages and medicines for the wounded when the battle starts.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4.—Reports received to-day are that a revolution has broken out in the Territory of Tepic, where several bands of rebels are menacing the authorities. They have already taken several small towns, which they are holding. Troops in that region are unavailable, but the Government has ordered rurales against them, headed by the Jefe Politico of Tepic.

Alarming rumors are current regarding Sonora, where there are said to be numerous companies of rebels operating in the mountains and terrorizing the country. It is rumored that a revolution is expected along the Guatemalan border, where agents of Francisco Madero have been working recently.

Minister Creel said in an interview this afternoon that he believed it impossible for the rebels to capture Juarez. Gov. Landau expressed a similar opinion. He said that in addition to the 300 troops the Government has there 500 men are marching from Casas Grandes to reinforce them. They can easily defend the town against 1,000 rebels, who, the Governor insists, are far inferior to the soldiers in battle.

Rumors to the effect that an attack might be expected on Mexico city shortly are absurd. There are too few troops here. There is not a sign of trouble or of dissatisfaction with the Government anywhere in the city or the Federal District.

It was reported to-day that Vice-President Corral died last night. The report was immediately denied in Government circles, and the statement was given out that Señor Corral is improving in health and will shortly return to the capital.

A despatch from Chihuahua says that Ciudad Guerrero, Pedernales and Mal Paso were immediately recaptured by the rebels when they were abandoned by the troops guarding them. The country is of little value, but its possession will enable the rebels to interfere with the working of the Mexican Northwestern Railway.

Gov. Ahumada immediately upon assuming office in Chihuahua gave orders to barricade the State House and other public buildings to guard against any attack by the rebels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—A San Francisco Evening Post special from Phoenix, Ariz., says that Jack London, the novelist and socialist leader, is heading a particularly aggressive band of insurgents in Mexico. The intelligence was conveyed to-day to Gov. Sloan of Arizona by the Mexican Government.

The Mexican Government immediately upon learning the identity of the American who was taking a prominent part in the uprising against President Diaz protested to the United States Government, as well as to Gov. Sloan. The Mexican Government urged that Americans should be prevented from crossing the border to join London.

MONTREY, Mexico, Feb. 4.—A despatch from Viesca, State of Coahuila, says that an encounter between the band of raiders who have been operating in the vicinity of Jimulio and Matamoros and a force of the auxiliary guard of the municipality of Viesca resulted in the killing of two of the band and wounding several others. The Federal forces escaped without fatalities but one was shot in the hand and another received a bullet wound in the leg. The band numbered between forty and fifty men and the officers under Major Ismael Ramos were sixty.

The robbers were scattered, the guards capturing six horses with saddles, two carabines and some ammunition.

MR. ASHURST'S CAVE FOUND

Hanging to Rail of Atlantic City Pier on Which He Was Last Seen.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 4.—The body of Richard L. Ashurst, postmaster of Philadelphia, when he entered the Million Dollar Pier on Monday evening last has been found by A. S. Barrett, an employee on the pier, hanging on a rail of the structure. It is believed that he could not have walked from the pier without his cane. When he left the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel on Monday evening and went to the pier, since which time he has been missing, he wore a black derby hat, and a watch is being kept along shore to recover it if it floats to the beach.

Divers of a coast wrecking company have been sent for to make a search in the water around the pier piling for the body of Mr. Ashurst, and they will go to work to-morrow.

This afternoon the work of dragging for the body with grappling hooks was begun near the pier. Men in the life-saving service have been instructed to look for the body along shore.

Agents of the Post Office Department in Washington are expected to arrive here to-night to assist in the search. J. C. Mark, ticket agent at the Pennsylvania Railroad station here, went to police headquarters to-night and said that he had sold a one way ticket to Philadelphia to a man who answers the description of Postmaster Ashurst on Tuesday morning last. He was inclined to think that it was the missing postmaster. He said that the man had a dyed mustache and gray hair.

Chief of Police Woodford said to-night that he had nothing further to report concerning the search for Mr. Ashurst.

FAKE MESSENGER CALLS.

From All Over Harlem to A. D. T. and Postal in 125th Street.

A practical joker is having lots of fun with the messenger service of both the A. D. T. and the Postal Telegraph in their West 125th street stations. On Thursday night last somebody called up the Western Union office and asked that a messenger be sent to 437 Riverside Drive to take an important message from Billie Burke, the actress. Miss Burke didn't know anything about it.

The Postal company got a call next with another Riverside Drive number, and here too the people knew nothing of the call. Since then a large number of calls have come in by telephone to the two companies, some of them from vacant lots and others from numbers which extend into the Hudson River.

The companies have learned so far only that the calls come from pay stations all over Harlem.

CASIMIR-PERIER CHALLENGES.

Hero of Paris Pearl Necklace Scandal Has Club Ambitions.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Feb. 4.—Claude Casimir-Perier, son of the late President of the Republic, wishing to join the Cercle Hoche, one of the most aristocratic clubs in Paris, asked Prince Galitzin to propose him for membership. The Prince thought Casimir-Perier had better wait until the memory of his recent trouble over a pearl necklace became dim.

Casimir-Perier next asked the Chevalier Kniff to propose him, and the latter agreed to do so. Then Casimir-Perier wrote a sharp letter to Prince Galitzin, reproaching him for declining to do what others considered an honor to do what others considered an honor.

The Prince was indignant and sent seconds to carry a challenge to Casimir-Perier to fight a duel.

It is not known whether the latter accepted the challenge, but his application for membership in the club has been withdrawn.

25 CENTS FOR A TOMATO.

It Started Senator McCumber on an Inquiry into the High Cost of Living.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—When Senator McCumber of North Dakota was forced to part with 25 cents for a red ripe tomato in the Senate restaurant a year ago it was never suspected that the incident might project itself into the future and possibly affect legislation pending in Congress. Mr. McCumber uttered a cry of rage when he examined his lunch bill and found "25 cents" pencilled opposite the tomato that he had ordered and consumed with relish. He immediately delivered a speech on the high cost of living. He told the Senators about the outrage that had been perpetrated on him.

"If tomatoes were sold in North Dakota at that rate," he declared, "the farmers of my State would be getting \$400 a bushel for them. The tariff has little or nothing to do with the high cost of living. The prices now prevailing are due largely to the exactions of the middleman and the retailer, and there is the cost of transportation."

Senator McCumber has asked the Federal board, now considering the tariff board bill, to inquire into the cost of production, the element of cost represented by the transportation of agricultural products from the farm to the market. Senator McCumber expects to prove, when the tariff comes up in the future, that the farmer is only reaping a fair profit from the present high prices and that the lion's share goes to the commission man, the retailer and the railroad.

FOOTPAD HOLDS UP WOMAN.

Threatens Her With Pistol and Gets Away With Purse Containing \$4.

Mrs. Ophelia Toombs of 131 Elmore place, Brooklyn, was on her way home last evening when a man stepped from behind a big tree in front of 185 Lenox road and thrust a pistol in her face. He demanded her purse. She gave him her pocketbook and fainted.

When Mrs. Toombs came to she hurried home and her husband notified the Flat-bush police. She had been so frightened, he said, that she didn't take a good look at the robber, but she thought he wore a slouch hat, a black overcoat and had a mustache.

GOETHALS FOR CANAL PORTS

3,215 HED' LIKE TO BUILD THEM WITH HIS OWN MEN.

Boss Digger Called Back to Washington to Talk Over That Matter. Proud of the Work He's Done and Sure That It Will Be All Done by Jan. 1, 1915.

Our most successful digger stepped off the Panama liner Colon yesterday very optimistic about the future of the ditch and also very anxious to see that when we have finished it we shall protect it properly.

It was the Secretary of War who caused this latest visit of Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission and chief engineer of the Panama Canal. More than a week ago Col. Goethals received word that his services were needed in Washington as soon as possible. He found that he was to consult with the Committee on Appropriations and he has little doubt that the subject of that consultation will be the fortification of the canal.

The estimates for fortifying the canal have been prepared by the Board of Fortifications, and it may turn out that some folks in Washington want the forts built, if forts there are to be, by outsiders who would go down to Panama just for that purpose. But Col. Goethals says that he wants to build those forts with the organization that he has already on hand. He seemed surprised when one of his interviewers asked if it were not possible to guard the canal just as well by using our navy instead of forts for this purpose.

"It is a most mistaken idea," said he, "to think that we could use our navy for any such purpose. The navy is the aggressive branch of our service in time of war and we would be cutting out all the good it could do if we call it off from aggressive fighting to guard a canal. We need sea coast batteries to protect the ditch at either end from attack by sea and we must have land defenses around the locks by all means."

Then he dropped that subject to talk of his work. Col. Goethals says that his work will be done on January 1, 1915, with all the assurance of a tailor promising to get your dinner coat back in time, and is much more convincing than the tailor at that. The locks will be done, says he, by July 1, 1915, but he thinks that it will take about two more years to have everything in tip-top shape.

When he left Panama the big steam shovels were gouging out from 1,000 to 2,500 cubic yards of dirt a day and everybody was trying to break the other man's record.

Col. Goethals said that the landslides that have been going on around the Culebra cut recently didn't interfere with the work to any extent. The last slide they had covered over a very small part of the fifty miles of railroad track in the cut and they had the dirt off in a short while.

"That was part of an old slide, although it is not exactly the right word for it, and we knew it was coming," said the Colonel. "We call them breaks, not slides, and they begin by upheavals at the bottom of soft earth. There is a crack on the west of the cut where the material sloughs down as we dig it away with the big shovels, and as it settles it pushes the dirt off from its face. We estimated last June that there was about 6,000,000 yards of dirt that would slide around in this manner, and so far only 1,000,000 has gone. In this last break no one was hurt, but the employees in ten frame houses near the creek were scared. They got up in the morning and found that their front yards had dropped down about thirty feet in the night, and naturally a thing like that is irritating. Most of this sliding business will stop when we get water pressure in there to back up the dirt."

The Colonel emphasized, as he has often done before, the fact that the Culebra cut and not the Gatun dam was the prize feature in the canal proposition and the most worrisome part of the whole proceeding. But of course there are other worries besides engineering in a colony of 30,000 people, most of them strangers in a strange land.

The Colonel smiled when he said that the social order down there among the Americans was based upon salary for the greater part. Thus a man lived in a house that told the whole neighborhood by its architecture and furnishings just how much he was getting an hour or a month, and the wives of men paid by the month swung through a different circle than those paid by the hour. The Tivoli Hotel, built by the Government at Ancon just outside of Panama, is the center of the social life. There the Tivoli Club, composed for the most part of Americans, though there are a few natives of Panama in it, holds fortnightly dances.

The soldier-engineer says that the feeling between the Panamanians and the Americans is as cordial as can be expected and that the two mingle a lot at dances and the like.

"I've heard it said," he went on, "that the Jamaica negroes caused us a lot of trouble, but this is not so. They come to Panama on their own volition, and when they find that they have to work if they want to stay they usually decide to work. The Jamaica negro starts as a rule at 10 cents an hour on track work and gradually works up to 16 or 20 cents, working on the average of sixty hours a week."

As he left the Colon for the Hotel Astor, where he spent last night before going on to Washington to-day, Col. Goethals said that he was looking forward to the time when he could put his feet up on a desk somewhere and watch some one else work.

BURGARS IN SPAIN'S TREASURY

Janitor in the Plot—They Get Nothing, but Police Get Them.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, Feb. 4.—An attempt was made last night to rob the safe of the central treasury of the Department of Finance. The robbers entered into a conspiracy with the janitor of the building, but fortunately their intentions were betrayed, and the police made five arrests.

THE SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED

One night out to Palm Beach.

The only complete all Pullman electric lighted train to Fort Myers. Leaves New York at 11:30 P. M. Stops at Tampa, St. Petersburg, and Fort Myers. Inquire 1154 Broadway.—Ad.

BABY AND COUGH MIXTURE.

Seems to Have Been Strychnine in the Medicine Infant Took.

Mildred Peters, the two-year-old daughter of Mrs. Annie Peters of 463 East 185th street, was taken to the Fordham Hospital by Dr. Moody yesterday afternoon suffering from what the physicians think is strychnine poisoning.

The child has been sick for some time with pneumonia, and yesterday Dr. W. A. Goodall of 309 East 158th street, the family physician, gave Mrs. Peters two prescriptions to have filled. One was for a cough mixture and the other was a tonic. The tonic is thought to have contained strychnine. Mrs. Peters had the prescriptions filled. She gave the baby a teaspoonful of the preparation in the bottle marked "cough mixture" and the child at once went into convulsions. The baby will probably pull through.

The mother thinks that the druggist got his labels mixed. The druggist says he didn't. The police of the Morrisania station did not know what to do, so they took the two medicine bottles to the station house and will have the contents analyzed before doing anything.

KAISER'S HEIR MAY VISIT U. S.

New Round the World Tour Said to Be Planned for Crown Prince.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Feb. 4.—It is reported that in consequence of the curtailment of his present far Eastern trip because of the prevalence of the plague in China Crown Prince Frederick William will undertake a tour of the world in the coming autumn. He will go to Vladivostok, it is said, by the Trans-Siberian Railroad and thence to Peking and Tokio. He will return by way of the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco. He will cross the American continent and will arrive in London early in 1912.

WHERE WE GREW 1 PER CENT.

Our Death Rate in 1910 Was the Lowest Ever. Our Birth Rate the Highest.

Health Commissioner Lederle announced yesterday that there were 76,742 deaths reported in the greater city in 1910. The death rate was 15.98 a thousand, a shade less than 1909, when it was 16. It is the lowest death rate the city ever had.

Also there were 129,080 births reported in 1910, which is the greatest number yet, and gives a birth rate of 26.55 a thousand.

YELLOW FEVER ON MARIETTA.

Only Three Cases and Small Fear of Others, Her Commander Reports.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—The following wireless despatch from Commander Cooper of the U. S. cruiser Marietta was received here this morning: "Please deny all sensational reports regarding the appearance of yellow fever on board the Marietta. There are probably three cases of yellow fever among the Marietta's men at this time and all are doing well."

"No new cases have developed since Monday. The danger of further cases is very slight."

\$193,000 FROM POPE TO POPE.

Plus A to Profit by Strange Indirect Legacy From His Predecessor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, Feb. 4.—A curious story is being told in Vatican circles. Alphonse Vincenzo, treasurer of the Pope, died suddenly. His sons found 1,000,000 lire, about \$193,000, in his safe. A clause in the deceased's will explained that Pope Leo XIII gave the money to Vincenzo, charging him to keep it until his demise and then leave it to Leo's successor.

The Vatican refuses to give any explanation of the matter. It is believed that Pope Leo's known eccentricity was solely accountable. The Pope, it is said, will hand over the money to Peter's Pence.

SENATOR TERRELL STRICKEN.

Attack of Acute Indigestion With Symptoms of Paralysis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Joseph M. Terrell of Georgia was stricken with an attack of acute indigestion in the Senate office building this afternoon about 6 o'clock and was transferred to the George Washington University Hospital, where he lies to-night in a very ill man. While the case has not been formally diagnosed by the attending physician there are symptoms of paralysis.

Senator Terrell was alone in his office when the attack came, his clerks having left for the day. He called Representative Gordon Lee of Georgia to break an engagement made earlier in the day. On learning that Mr. Terrell was ill in his office Mr. Lee immediately went to him and found him suffering with a high fever and partial loss of use of his arms and legs. Medical assistance was called and the patient removed to the hospital. No bulletin has been issued as to his condition.

Mr. Terrell was appointed to the Senate on November 17 last by Gov. Brown of Georgia to succeed the late Senator Clay. He served as Attorney-General of Georgia for five terms and as Governor for two terms. He is 50 years of age.

PICTURE THIEVES IN SCHOOL.

Two Men Discovered Cutting Dormitory Door's Portrait From Frame.

MONSON, Mass., Feb. 4.—Two men disguised with false beards entered Cushman Hall, last night and tried to steal the portrait of Frank Cushman, in whose memory the dormitory was erected.

One of the men was seen in the hall on the second floor by the cook, Mrs. Elizabeth Toomey. He at once threw her down stairs, where the second man was working with a knife at the picture. The woman fought with the two men and one of them cut her on the arm and also cut off some of her hair. Her clothes were torn in the struggle.

HYPNOTISM TO BRING BACK LOST MEMORY

Girl Says Dynamite Explosion Drove Her Name Out of Her Head.

CAME TO IN POUGHKEEPSIE Says She Is a Telephone Girl, Thrown Down in Broadway Car by the Shock.

Poughkeepsie, Feb. 4.—What is considered to be a great achievement in the application of hypnotism by scientists in a case of amnesia was accomplished in this city to-day in the case of a young New York girl who was picked up on the street suffering from loss of memory. By hypnotic treatment her memory was restored. The girl is between 18 and 19 years of age, pretty and normal in all respects, except that she lost all memory of recent events in her life. She could not tell her name, her home or remember her friends.

Officer Kimlin took the girl to the police station at midnight last night, having found her on the street. She was questioned by Police Sergeant Shedy and subsequently by Dr. John A. Card. The two failed in getting any results that would identify the girl. Neither did Chief of Police C. J. McCabe.

Dr. Card communicated with Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, who is superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital and also president of the American Psychological Society, and he manifested the keenest interest. This afternoon Dr. Pilgrim and his first assistant, Dr. Frederick Parsons, who also is a member of the American Psychological Society, went to the police station and with Dr. Card talked with the patient, and it was decided to apply a hypnotic test.

The girl was taken to a quiet room upstairs in the police station and was told to listen attentively to the ticking of a watch which she held to her ear while Dr. Parsons read from a book. The patient was instructed to disregard the reading and to concentrate her mind on the ticking. The first test was not altogether a success.

The letters of the alphabet were repeated and the girl's pulse bounded when the letter "K" was reached. She was asked to try and remember something connected with "K"—her name, it subsequently developed, is Karm—but she could not do so.

The doctors decided that the girl was not yet in the composed state needed for their experiment and she was told to sleep if she could. She slept for an hour and then the hypnotic experiment was resumed. The girl was put into a receptive condition by the two alienists. Dr. Pilgrim stroking her forehead and Dr. Parsons pressing her eyelids, while Dr. Card kept his fingers on her pulse. The doctors finally got her started talking about the New York subway and trolley cars, when she suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, there was such a noise down the bay!" To this she added a moment later: "My God, what a shock!"

With this start the alienists got the girl on the right road to tell her story. She said that she was downtown in New York last Wednesday and started uptown about noon on a surface car from the Battery marked "Post Office." She had only ridden a few minutes when the car bounded from the tracks, there was a shock, people pitched forward and she was thrown down. She remembers seeing a woman poke her umbrella through a car window.

Between this time and last night the girl's memory continues to be a blank. She took up the story of her experiences again at the 125th street station of the Central Railroad, which she says she remembered entering about 9:30 Friday night with a woman whom she cannot describe, who bought her a ticket and put her on a train with instructions to get off at the first stop, which was Poughkeepsie, and she did so.

The girl said that her name is Mina Karm and that she lives with her stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Karm, at 311 East Eighty-ninth street. She is a telephone girl employed in the Spring exchange, at the corner of Madison and Wooster streets. She had been ill for two weeks with pleurisy, she said, and had not worked during that time. Wednesday morning she went to the office of the New York Telephone Company at 15 De Witt street to get \$5 that was due her. She had this money and some change in her pocketbook when the explosion of dynamite occurred that shook New York and frightened her out of her memory.

A singular feature of the girl's experience is that the waist she is wearing is not hers, neither is the nightdress which she wore under her waist and skirt and other articles of underwear. Appearances indicate that she has been taken somewhere by somebody and robbed and sent adrift on a train. She has not been physically misused.

To endeavor to restore the girl's memory so as to get the remainder of her adventures and the identity of the mysterious guide to the Central station at 125th street the hypnotic treatment was resumed by Drs. Pilgrim, Parsons and Card at 8 o'clock to-night.

Word of the girl's whereabouts has been sent to her parents and it is expected that she will be able to-morrow to return home. Miss Karm is in the care of Mary Silverman, the police matron, and is perfectly happy and satisfied. She expects to be able to tell the remainder of her adventures and the identity of the mysterious guide to the Central station at 125th street the hypnotic treatment was resumed by Drs. Pilgrim, Parsons and Card at 8 o'clock to-night.

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